

The last northern mail brought the President's Message. It came too late for publication in today's paper, and we are compelled to defer it till next week. The President has not disappointed us. He maintains the same position on the subject of the Finance that he took in his message to the Extra session. But we have no room for comment.

Civil war is raging in Canada—the battle of Lexington has been fought, and a severe conflict it is believed will ensue. It is rumored that an Express had been sent on from the Provincial government to Washington city, in order to obtain permission for the transport of 10,000 British troops from Halifax and New Brunswick through the State of Maine, destined for Quebec and Montreal. We give below the latest items of intelligence from the seat of war. We shall look for further accounts with much interest.

From the Albany Argus.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
CIVIL WAR IN CANADA.—The ball of revolution in Canada is in motion. The following letter from our attentive correspondent at Burlington Vermont, with the accompanying extra from the Free Press office, shows not only that a battle has been fought, and lives lost, but that it was probably followed by another and more severe engagement. We have had little doubt that such would be the state of things sooner or later; but it has been precipitated, and we may look with great interest, not only for events in that quarter, but for sanguinary results.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 26, 1837.
DEAR SIR: I enclose you in haste an extra from one of our friends, on which you may rely as correct; and furthermore, it is expected that not a few hours after, there must have been an engagement at St. Charles, only six miles from St. Denis, between the Canadians under Papineau, amounting to near 3,000, with eight pieces of artillery, and a detachment of the first royal, amounting to near 800, with fourteen pieces of artillery. Papineau is in the old fort, and has with him two of Napoleon's officers in command. He has also a foundry for casting cannons. We are waiting the result anxiously. The father of Mr. T. S. Brown, one of the fathers of the French party, arrived here this morning, and brings this intelligence.

CANADA.
Engagement between the Loyalists and Patriots.—
Sixteen killed and wounded.
By the steamboat Franklin, which arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, we learn that an engagement has taken place between 300 British regulars and the Canadians at St. Denis, in which the latter were successful. The Loyalists lost 16 killed and wounded, and two brass pieces. Captain Malcolm is reported as mortally wounded. The patriot loss was not known.

It appears that the patriots have made a stand at St. Charles, about thirty miles below Montreal, and are repelling an old French force. Their number is stated at two thousand or more, well armed and furnished, and that they have eight brass pieces. On Wednesday a detachment of eight hundred regulars and three hundred volunteers left Montreal, with the intention of breaking up this post. They landed on Thursday, and had taken up their line of march for St. Charles. The advance guard, consisting of 200 regulars, had proceeded as far as St. Denis, when they were attacked by the Canadian populace, and after a severe engagement driven back, with the loss above stated.

On Thursday night a steamboat arrived at Montreal, bringing the bodies of the slain, when a new detachment, consisting of the entire regular force in the city, was immediately detached down the river. The next boat will undoubtedly bring us further and more decisive particulars, which we shall publish in another bulletin. All seems to depend on the result of this expedition, as the entire regular force of the Government is engaged in it. The patriots have a foundry at St. Charles, and are casting their own cannon.

Report says that the patriot force at St. Charles is under the command of two French officers of distinction, trained under Bonaparte. Of this, however, we have no authentic information.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

A NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has been established at West Port in this county. M. M. Carrington Post Master. We learn that it will be opened in a few days.

✶ We have not yet received the full official returns of the election in this State. They shall be laid before our readers as soon as we get them. McNutt's majority over Morgan is about 3000.—Preliminary fall of the vote of Morgan and Grinnall some two thousand; this clearly shows that a large proportion of the votes cast for the latter gentlemen were democratic.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting held in the town of Ripley, on the last day of the Circuit Court, (the 1st day of December,) by many of the citizens of the county, and others who were in attendance, for the purpose of adopting resolutions in regard to a United States Senator, when, on motion Roger Burton, Esq. was called to the Chair, and H. H. Strickland appointed Secretary; and after a brief explanation of the meeting by the Chairman, the following gentlemen were appointed to draw up resolutions, to wit: Josiah Short, Joseph H. Kilpatrick, Col. John H. Glaze, Solomon B. Isaac and Samuel M'Neal, who submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, our distinguished fellow-citizen, JAMES F. TROTTER, has consented to submit his name to the next Legislature as a candidate for the Senate of the United States; and whereas, Judge Trotter, from his long, able, and faithful public services in behalf of the northern portion of the State has claims upon the people of the north that no other man can have; and whereas we have the utmost confidence in him as a firm, unbending, and uncompromising Democrat; and whereas the south has no nobler Senators from that portion of the State; and whereas, equal and fair representation is the basis and spirit of our republican institutions;

Therefore be it Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democracy of Mississippi, regard Judge Trotter, from his distinguished ability and high democratic qualifications as eminently acceptable to the democratic party at this trying crisis of our political affairs.

Resolved further, That we hereby, heartily and with zeal, recommend Judge Trotter as a suitable candidate for that high office to our democratic brethren throughout the State.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary and transmitted to the Editors of the Ripley Transcript, Holy Signs Mirror, Pontotoc Union, and Columbus Democrat, for publication, and respectfully request the Democratic Editors throughout the State to publish them.

ROGER BARTON, Chm'n.

H. M. STRICKLAND, Sec'y.

FEDERAL BOAT.
The Federal boat which is now fitting out at Boston, under the direction of Captain WEBSTER, is to take in a precious cargo, invoiced under the head of National Bank, Internal Improvement, Protective Tariff, etc. Upon its flag, the words "ARMY AND LIBERTY" are to be inserted in red letters on a black ground, and blue lights will be hoisted as signals. No particular uniform will be worn by the crew, which is rather a mortification, but they will be easily distinguished by the black smoke in their lungs. Democrats who have one foot in the boat will withdraw it when the signal light is seen.—*Globe.*

LOWER CANADA.—Affairs in this province assume a serious aspect. The display of an increased military force at Montreal—increased by large detachments from Quebec—appears to have had any thing but the effect intended. So far as the movement was aimed at the organized associations of reformers now extensively scattered throughout the province, it seems to have resulted rather in the exasperation which the display of brute force, in its most revolting form, seldom fails to produce upon minds seriously resolved on accomplishing a great political revolution; whilst the loyalists themselves, emboldened by the presence of a mercenary corps, and secure in the connivance of the military and civil authorities, appear to consider themselves licensed to commit all sorts of outrage upon the citizens known to be liberals in sentiment, or active in the movements of the reformers.

The latest outbreak of this feeling on both sides occurred on the 7th inst., at Montreal. This was the day for holding the usual monthly meeting of an association of young men, calling themselves "the sons of liberty." In the face of intemperate and other means of intimidation, they assembled in a large yard on St. James' street, and according to the vindicator's account of the affair, without noise or offence—organized, and passed resolutions expressing at once contempt for the threatening attitude of government, and a determination to persevere in their efforts to obtain the desired reforms—recommending similar associations throughout the provinces, approving of the confederation formed at St. Charles, for conducting the civil affairs of the province, without reference to the established government, &c. &c. and adjourned, not however without having been assailed several times during the proceedings, with stones and other missiles from the loyalists in the street. The breaking up of the assembly appears to have been the signal for a concerted attack by their opponents. They succeeded however in beating off their assailants, and retired to their homes. The skirmish, which appears to have been as much as it was harmless, was enough to bring out the military—the band of magistrates assembled—the riot act was read, and troops paraded the streets, with artillery, &c.

Under this display of force, the loyalists called again, and permeated the streets in a body, committing all sorts of outrages against those supposed to be politically opposed to them, and without let or hindrance from any quarter: dashing in windows, breaking open and rifling private houses; among them the dwelling of Mr. Papineau, the leader of the liberals; and, as if to leave no doubt of their political character and designs, they stung up the office of the vindicator newspaper; the only English liberal press in Montreal; which they "gutted" from top to bottom, throwing the types, paper, books, &c., into the street. This last outrage occurred within sight and hearing of a picket of soldiers stationed to preserve the peace, and with the knowledge of the board of magistrates; who seemed to consider it as an act of disloyalty to interfere. So says the vindicator the publication of which is to be resumed notwithstanding, and if we may judge from its tone on the day following this outrage, with increased spirit and determination in the cause of reform.

The following is from the Montreal Gazette and Herald, a press of local government school. **SITUATION OF ST. JOHN'S L. C.**—The most alarming reports are continually pouring into town with respect to the system of coercion and terrorism which prevails at L'Acadie and in the neighborhood of St. John's, as well as in the several other parts of the "Six Counties." In those districts the authority of the law seems to have been extinguished, and Dr. Cote and his gang have become lords of the ascendant. The Herald of this morning contains a private communication, stating that isolated individuals have no choice but to comply with the compulsory orders, to resign their commissions as justices of the peace and officers of militia.

Albany Argus.

GAMBLERS.—A man who had gone over a great part of the world returned at length from his travels; his friends came and requested him to relate what he had seen. "Listen," said he, "I have wandered miles beyond the country of the Harons, there are men who I thought very strange, they frequently sit at table until late in the night; there is no cloth laid, they do not wet their mouths; lightings might flash round them—two armies might be engaged in a battle; even the sky might threaten to crush them in its fall, they would remain unmoved on their seats, for they are deaf and dumb. Yet now and then they escape from their lips a half broken, unconnected and unmeaning sound, and they horribly roll their eyes at the same time. I often stood looking at them with astonishment, for when such sittings take place, people frequently go and witness them. Believe me, brethren, I will never forget the horrible contortions which I there saw. Despair, fury, malicious joy and anguish were by turns visible in their countenances. Their rage, I assure you, appeared to me that of the furies—their gravity that of the judges of hell—and anguish that of malefactors." "What was their object?" asked his friends. "They attend, perhaps, to the welfare of the community?" "Oh no!" They are seeking the philosopher's stone! "You are mistaken." "They wish to discover the quadrature of the circle?" "No." "They do penance for old sins?" "Nothing of all this." "Then they are mad; if they neither hear, nor speak, nor feel, nor see, what can they be doing?" "They are gambling!"—*From the Gleaner of Techtelberg.*

PECULIARITIES OF EXPRESSION.—In Kentucky, a traveller, on the opposite side of the table, will address you thus:—"I say, stranger, give us a little 'speck' of that bread, if you 'pea'?" If you ask a countryman how much plunder (meaning Sec.) he has—your answer will be, "A right smart choice." In Mississippi for an expression of great economic pleasure, you will hear an exclamation similar to this:—"Frank, this is not bad to take." The extra arrangements of the tea table, such as sweet meats, tea cakes, etc. are generally known as the "little fixings."

The simple earnestness with which these peculiar forms of speech are used, strikes one from this side of the mountain as rather ludicrous. But he soon begins to use them in half payfulness, and presently finds them incorporated in his general modes of expression.—*Balt. Visitor.*

PURSuing OUR INTERESTS.—Every person would pursue his own interests, if he knew what it was; and in fact, every one does pursue it, but the generality totally mistake it. No man would choose riches before happiness, power before glory, or fame before safety, if he knew the true value of each. No man would prefer the transitory and worthless enjoyment of this world to the permanent and sublime felicity of a better, if he had a clear prospect of both; but we see the former through a mist, which always magnifies, and the latter, appears to be at so great a distance that we scarcely see it at all, and therefore it makes little impression upon our senses, and little influence on our conduct.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN NEW YORK.—We are happy to hear, from our democratic friends in various parts of the State, that although defeated, they are by no means conquered or disheartened. Generally they manifest a resolute and unshaken spirit—a determination to stand aside all dissensions and heart-burnings—to avoid excitement or denunciation—to heal the wounds inflicted by local differences and personal bickerings, fomented by the arts and misrepresentations of an inveterate common adversary—and to unite upon the old Democratic ground, sustaining their principles, sustaining the President and an administration of their choice, giving new life and fervor to their cause, ensuring the speedy and triumphant success of the Democratic party. Of this tenor are the admirable proceedings of the republicans of Utica, which we publish to-day—admirable in manner and in spirit, and altogether in season.

Let this spirit go abroad. Let it animate republicans to the renewal of their faith, and the vigorous discharge of their political duties. Let every republican ask himself wherein he has been remiss, or over-confident, or indifferent, or chagrined by disappointment; and let him not hesitate to repair the evil that may have resulted from it, by a candid, sincere, and zealous co-operation with all the friends of the republican cause.

The result of the recent election cannot be taken as an index for the future. Many causes have combined to produce it, which can not and must not be operative again. We have no doubt that the official returns of the counties will show that it is owing, not to an increase of the Federal strength, but to the absence of the Democratic voters from the polls; nor have we the least doubt, that a single year will reverse this result, and restore the Democratic ascendancy in both branches of the Legislature. No one familiar with our State will doubt, and all candid men will admit, that the friends of the administration are at this moment a decided majority of the people of the State. With harmony in our ranks, and an adherence to democratic principles, the next election will afford a demonstration of this fact, that will throw back the aristocracy, whether in the guise of Whigs, or as the friends of a great back, as panic alarmist, or as the opponents of every Government measure of relief again, into a minority of years.

The history of our State elections furnishes a parallel case—parallel, we venture to say, in the immediate reversion, as in the temporary prostration, of the friends of the Democracy. In 1824, the Federalists swept the State. The Democratic party placed then, as now in a false position before the people, and having to contend as well with internal dissension as the laborious perversions and misrepresentations of its opinions and measures, were defeated as they are now, and to the same extent, except that the issue then involved tickets of higher magnitude. Then we lost the Governor by a majority of 16,000; the Lieutenant Governor by 30,000; three-fourths of the members of Congress, six of the eight Senators, and nearly three-fourths of the Assembly. Then, as now, nearly eighteen of the counties returned Democratic majorities. Cayuga, Montgomery, Dutchess, New York, Ulster, Kings, Queens, Oneida, Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, etc. the four last by majorities of 1,000 to 1,400 each. Even Herkimer, St. Lawrence, and Seneca succumbed to the conquering march of Federalism; whilst the counties which stood their ground then, as now, were Suffolk, Delaware, Rockland, Putnam, Greene, Otsego, Seneca, etc. Then also, were heard the mad shouts and delicious rejoicing of the victors; and shows, illuminations, and salutes, from one end of the State to the other, were among the exhibitions of pariahs unused to victory and intoxicated by it.

But the triumph was as short lived as it was sudden and sweeping. It was the victory of a day. At the next election, the Democracy regained their ascendancy the Legislature; and from that day until the election of 1837—thirteen years—they have sustained it in a series of triumphs; nearly every one of which, quietly as they have received them, have surpassed that which has now actually driven the victors mad in transports of joy.

So will it be now. A single year of harmonious exertions will throw back, with a fearful recoil, the political strength of the State, and the Democratic party, triumphant in its duty and its principles, firm in its attachment to the favorite son of New York, and unshaken in the support of the great principles and measures of his administration, will rescue and maintain his predominance.—*Albany Argus.*

BRANDON BANK.—For the information of those who doubt the solvency of this institution, we state on the authority of the President of the Bank, that it has more than sufficient cotton now on hand to redeem every dollar of its issue. What Mississippians so base as not to acknowledge the staple of his own state as an equivalent to gold and silver.

It is amusing to hear the opposition clamor for a national bank to regulate the State banks. They gave most of the banks under their control, and have chartered nearly eight millions of our moneyed and fifteen millions since 1830. Can't they regulate themselves? What a confession to admit that they are so dishonest so reckless, and extravagant in their banking, that they want a national bank to check them and keep them from running the country.—*Boston Advertiser.*

An orator in the Irish House of Commons was describing the moderate value of prize, which characterized an opponent. "The honorable member," said he, "is so fond of being praised, that I really believe he would be content to give up the ghost, if it were but to look up and read the stone-cutter's pull on his grave."

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY.—In Opelousas, a small town of Louisiana, there died 27 persons of yellow fever between the 27th Sept. and 3d of October.

The New York Gazette says:—"We understand that Mr. Southard will in a few days resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen is likely to take his place."

The Pottsville Journal has the following curious notice:—"Wanted, a nurse to take charge of a basket of children, left at this office a short time since."

Morris county N. J. jail is tenantless; having been without a prisoner, debtor or criminal, some weeks. A credible circumstance for a population of 24,000.

"My Lord," said a fellow condemned to be hanged for sheep-stealing, "all I ask of your Lordship is, that I may not be hung on a Friday."

"Why?" asked the Judge, in surprise. "Because," was the reply, "it is always counted a mighty unlucky day."

Thirty hogheads of Kentucky tobacco sold at auction in New York on the 2nd inst. at an average of ten cents per pound.

Ninety-seven vessels were counted along side the levee at New Orleans on the 9th. Also 12 steamboats for repair at the ship yards opposite.

SLANDER.—He who can choke the flowers of special love, and taint them with disease; or in the paradise of earthly bliss, where the plants of virtuous flourish, spread the blight and mellow of desolation hatred and distrust: who can write infamy upon the brow of others to—his own white purity, is neither man nor beast; but a heartless fiend. Those who have seen their dearest interests tampered with; who know what it is to have the priceless fruit of a good name sordid by the poisonous breath of cold unfeeling slanders; these best can say he has no heart. If the lightning's flash ever darted from heaven to strike the guilty down, it will blast the hope of murderers such as these.

DEMOCRACY.—The following beautiful extract is the conclusion of a speech of the Hon. Wm. Allen, Senator in Congress from Ohio, delivered at a late festival in that State:

"Democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it covers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness. Fearless, generous, and humane, it rebukes the arrogant, cherishes honor, and sympathizes with the humble. It asks nothing but what it concedes; it concedes nothing but what it demands. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservative of liberty, labour and property. It is the sentiment of freedom of equal obligation. It is the law of nature pervading the law of the land. The stupid, the selfish, and the base inspire my denunciation as a vulgar thing, but in the history of our race, the democratic principle has developed and illustrated the highest moral and intellectual attributes of our nature. Yes! that is a noble, magnanimous, a sublime sentiment, which expands our affections, enlarges the circle of our sympathies and elevates the soul of man, until, claiming an equality with the best, he rejects as unworthy his dignity, any political minorities over the humbler of his fellows. Yes! it is an inspiring principle—and may that spirit which animated our fathers, in the revolutionary contest for its establishment, continue to animate us, their sons, to the impending struggle for its preservation."

A WONDERFUL MAN.—We have now in our community a very respectable master of a vessel, now 74 years of age, who has crossed the Atlantic 36 times; visited the West Indies 31 times; never lost the insurance office one dollar; escaped shipwreck and loss of spars; was never so sick as to be deprived of taking the deck; up to this date has escaped headache; his teeth are as good as ever; so much so, that he can, as he terms it, eat a musty biscuit; and one would suppose, from appearances, the said person might remain full of vigor for years to come. What is rare, to this day he receives no credit; he pays all cash; and the most remarkable of all, he pays for his newspaper always in advance; and is now what is richly merited, a man universally respected. As the Spaniard says, may he live a thousand years.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PROFESSORS OF OUR COUNTRY.—Rothschild is stated to have recently said, "I will not lend a dollar to such a country as the United States of America, which has to import its own wheat." The insinuation was that our people, with all their beautiful country, were not inclined to industry, and sought abroad for that which should have been raised in abundant quantities at home. Rothschild was wrong. There is no want of industry in our country, no more than there is of enterprise. The scarcity of wheat in the United States for the last year or two can be readily accounted for. Too much land was laid out in "city lots," and remained waste and unoccupied when it could have been profitably employed in agricultural purposes; and too many persons became interested in speculating rather than advancing the supply of provisions for our market. But the error of such a course has been seen. Men have again put their jackets off, and their sons and daughters profitably employed in tilling the ground, or making butter and cheese, where they have been lately "shaving off" to advantage in the large cities. Providence smiles upon their labors. Sunshine and rain alternately descend and moisten and warm the earth. The ripening corn and the golden grain now shine in rich luxuriance where last year was but a waste; and our country will again prove herself the richest on the globe. What is there that the fruits of the United States cannot produce? What is there that the people of America cannot accomplish? Rothschild may cast a slur at our having imported foreign grain, but one thing is certain, we shall be compelled to put a back again, as those from whom we obtained it could do so, and we shall still and certainly willing to do so.

The following advertisement recently appeared in a newspaper published at Kelso, in Scotland, near Abbotford, the residence of the late Sir Walter Scott:

"The gentleman who carried off an old and capacious iron candle-stick, belonging to the collection in the Hall at Abbotford, is hereby informed that it is only a model of that said to be used by Robert the Bruce. He is at liberty to retain it, as he is in another in the collection; and he may exhibit it as a memento of his visit to Abbotford, and his ungentlemanlike conduct."

The Salary of Major W. G. McNeill, of the corps of topographical engineers, as principal engineer of the Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati railroad has been fixed at eleven thousand dollars; and that of the president of the company at four thousand.

SPRING.—The ship, Sarah Ann, from Tampa, brought to the U. S. Sloop in specie.

The bigamist, David Hugganum, who was made notorious by the press last spring, for having begun a young lady of respectable connections from New York to this city, where he married her, having only a month previous married another lady in Canada, was tried in this city last week, before Judge Ford, and convicted. He has been sentenced to the State Prison for five years—a dreary period of solitary confinement.

A Western Preacher, in his efforts to give his hearers the most enchanting ideas of Heaven, held forth thus:—"Be assured, brethren, my description as far falls short of the reality, as Little Mid Creek is transcended by the Mississippi! Heaven is—Heaven is—oh, my dear hearers, Heaven is—a real Kentucky of a place!"

HAPPINESS.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says, "the foundation of domestic happiness, is a faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is a reliance on the goodness of God."

WERTH SLIM.—There is a fellow—we believe he is an editor—in Vermont, so slim, that if a harpoon was thrown at him, it would be split from end to end.

SERVICES.—The Rev. Ray Potter, who was lately convicted of adultery, in Pawtucket, R. I., has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, with costs of prosecution.

At Albany, on the 26th ult. the snow was ten inches deep. The canal had not frozen over at all, and with the mild weather of to-day there is reason to hope that it will not.

COMMENDABLE ALIENESS.—A letter from Havana, published in the Norfolk Beacon, says:—"As soon as the United States Consul here gave information of the reported capture of the Susquehanna, orders were issued for sea; and in sixteen hours from the reception of the news, the Ontario and St. Louis were under way for the Double Headed Shot Keys and Bahama Banks."

HYDRAULIC LIME DISCOVERED ON THE KENTUCKY RIVER.—An expert Mineralogist attached to the Engineer Corps of Kentucky, has discovered some important deposits of hydraulic lime said to be but little inferior, if at all, to the Roman cement.

At Lower Sandusky, on the Ohio, above one hundred elegant new buildings have been erected during the season, some of them large six story brick buildings. The immense water power of Sandusky has also been more extensively improved. A steamboat plies daily between the town and Sandusky city.

It is said stocks have advanced in New York since the election. Very likely. Stock-jobbing and Whiggery have a remarkable sympathy for each other.

In the Alabama Legislature, on the 14th inst. the following resolution was offered:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a commissioner or commissioners, to negotiate with the General Government, for that part of West Florida, lying south of this State, and west of the Chattahoochee river."

The city of Pensacola is included within the limits of the proposed boundary.

PUBLIC MEETING TO-DAY.

The citizens of Lowndes county, who feel an interest in the cause of Education, and the welfare and prosperity of the county generally, are earnestly requested to meet their fellow citizens of Columbus, at the Methodist Church in said town, on the 16th inst. [Saturday], at 11 o'clock. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

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| H. B. Witter, | M. Estes, |
| John J. Humphries, | John J. Humphries, |
| W. W. Humphries, | C. Word, |
| E. P. Jordan, | D. W. Wright, |
| F. M. Eckford, | S. C. Swift, |
| N. Lester, | Wm. Dawson, |
| Thos. Valentine, | T. G. Blawell, |
| R. Barry, | Ovid P. Brown, |
| John V. Williams, | W. E. Smith, |
| Wm. Harwood, | Luther Howard, |
| John Mallin, | J. N. Millin, |
| George Tucker, | John K. Onley, |
| A. N. Jones, | Robert Armstrong, |
| S. D. Hubbard, | P. B. Wade, |
| C. S. Paris, | P. M. Grant, |
| Isaac Shook, | T. M. Tucker, |
| D. Lipscomb, | H. W. Johnson. |

MARRIED.—In this town on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., by the Reverend Mr. WATSON, Dr. BARRY W. BENSON, of Jackson, Secretary of State for the State of Mississippi, to Miss ELIZA ANN BARRY, eldest daughter of Major RICHARD BARRY, of this town.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. D. H. Alexander, Col. E. H. Sharp to Mrs. Martha W. Fort, all of Columbus.

OBITUARY.—Died at his residence, eight miles below Columbus, on the 13th inst., Col. JAMES C. CHANDLER, in the 30th year of his age. He was born in Madison county, Virginia, and emigrated with a large circle of family connections to this country about four years ago. In his death, a devoted wife and four children mourn the loss of the husband and best of husbands and father, and Lowndes county one of her best and most beloved and popular citizens. We are confident that there is no man in our county, who, during the short period Col. Chandler lived among us, secured to himself a larger share of public confidence than he had done. His disease, a distressing and painful affection of the stomach, was borne by him with unflinching firmness and christian resignation. The power and consolation of the religion of the Bible which he had publicly professed for the past six years of his life in connection with the Baptist Church, proved fully able to sustain and comfort him. Never—no, never can the writer forget the deeply interesting and impressive scene presented at his bedside the evening preceding his departure. We envy not the faithful flickering tapers of his cold and heartless and cheerless philosophy—which spreads the night-shaded skepticism on all around it in gloom and leaves the wretched victim despairing and agonized in death. No. Give me that religion which throws the light of a glorious immortality on the silence and gloom of the grave. Such was the religion that sustained our departed friend in his last hours. In full possession of his mental powers, some five or six hours before his death, after conversing sometime with his friends on the reasons and grounds of his hope, he remarked to one of his brothers standing before him: "O brother Lewis, I never thought that I should be able to meet death with calmness—I always thought it a dreadful thing to die, but now I am ready to go!" At his request, singing was introduced at his bedside, in which he joined with all the energy and interest of a seraph full fledged for glory. The deep and solemn melody of his manly voice, told like the music of Heaven upon every heart present. To see a man, pious, good, dignified and shrunk to death, thus engaged, thus employed, gave me an argument in favor of christianity, stronger than the reasoning of the ablest divinity. As an evidence of his perfect calmness and possession of mind at this time, he would refer his friends to even the page and section of the hymn book on which some favorite lyrics were to be sung. And at one time took the book in his own eye, suffered hardly, turned to the particular hymn sought, set the tune and led the music himself. To give all the deeply interesting and thrilling incidents connected with his last illness, would swell this notice beyond its ordinary limits. They are engraven upon the hearts and in memory of his numerous friends and relatives, who untiringly watched at his bedside, and they cherish them as undiminished evidence, that there is no mortal gain.

Wanted to Hire.
A native young Negro Man, of good character. One who understands something about gardening would be preferred.

WORKINGTON & LESFER.
Dec. 16, 1837.

Lost or mislaid!

FOUR NOTES, drawn by Daniel Williams in favor of Sanford B. Allen, all of which were dated the 15th day of April, A. D. 1837, and are of the following descriptions: One for five hundred dollars, due on the first day of January, 1838; one for two hundred and fifty dollars, due on the eighth day of April, 1838; one for five hundred dollars, due on the eighteenth day of April, 1840. All persons are forewarned against trading for said notes, as they belong to and are the property of Daniel Williams, the maker of said notes. S. B. ALLEN.
December 15, 1837 231

Notice.

All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a note of hand executed by the undersigned, and payable to James Barber, dated the 14th Nov. 1836, and due the 4th day of July, 1837, for \$250.00; the consideration for said note having failed, I shall, therefore, not pay the same unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM C. SHAW.
Fulton, Octobere Co. M. Dec. 9, 1837. [224]

Franklin Academy.
THE semi-annual Examination of the students will commence on Tuesday the 19th of December, and will continue four days. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the scholars of the Female Academy will be examined; on Thursday and Friday, those of the Male Academy. Examination on Friday night, the 22d of December. The friends of education are respectfully and earnestly requested to attend.
R. B. WITTER,
S. C. SWIFT.

Dec. 16, 1837 231

Masonic Festival.

THE Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by Columbus lodge No. 3, on the 27th inst. Members are particularly requested to be present in their attendance, and transient brethren are invited to join in the ceremonies of the day.

This Procession will be formed at the Masonic Hall at 12 o'clock M. and proceed to the Methodist Church, where an Address will be delivered by Brother REUBEN EVANS.

C. H. ABERT,
J. J. PULLER,
J. W. CARROLL,
T. CHRISTIAN.
Dec. 16, 1837.—23-21

A New Bank!!!

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, in the banking business in Columbus, M. They have pledged all their Real Estate, and private property, consisting of lots of mazes and pump augurs. Our notes are in circulation, and we assure the public they shall be promptly redeemed and are as good as any other Bank notes. Give us a loving chance, and the way we will bore and share is a caution.

BARBER MILLS, Cash.
WATT JONES, Jr. Pres.
[230]

State of Mississippi, Lowndes Co.

Probate Court, December Term, 1837.

TO Mary Gaudin, Claiborne, Myer, Elizabeth O. Gordon, Nancy Myer and Robert Myer, heirs of David Myer, late of Richland District, South Carolina, deceased, and James O. Hatten, executor of the last will and testament of said David Myer, dec'd., and to all others interested in the real estate of said David Myer, dec'd., lying in the county of Lowndes and State of Mississippi: You are hereby cited to appear before the Probate court of said county of Lowndes, at the Court house thereof, on the first Monday of March, 1838; then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the following lands, the property of the estate of said David Myer, dec'd., to wit: the west half of section No. ten; the west half of the southwest quarter of section No. twenty-three; the west half of section No. twenty-five; the whole of section No. twenty-six; eighty acres of the east side of section No. twenty-seven, running the whole length of said section, and extending in width so as to embrace eighty acres; the north half of section No. thirty-five; and the west half of the northwest quarter of section No. thirty-six, all in township No. nineteen, range No. sixteen east, should not be sold according to the prayer of the petition of David F. Myers, one of the executors of the last will and testament of said David Myer, dec'd., and further to do and suffer such things as shall be considered of and ordered by the said court in the premises.

Witness, Thomas Sampson, Esq. Judge of Probate for Lowndes county, the first Monday of December, 1837. Attest: R. D. HADEN, Clerk.
Dec. 15, 1837.—23-6 [Pr fee \$17 50]

State of Mississippi, Lowndes Co.

Probate Court, December Term, 1837.

TO all persons interested in the Real Estate of Shadrod H. Willis late of Lowndes county deceased: You are hereby cited to appear before the Probate Court of said County of Lowndes, at the Court House thereof, on the first Monday of March, 1838; then and there to show cause if any you can, why the following lands, the property of the estate of said Shadrod H. Willis deceased, to wit: the south half of the east half of the south west quarter of section number six; the west half of the south west quarter of section number six; in township number eighteen, of range number sixteen east, and the east half of the south east quarter of section number one, in township number eighteen, of range fifteen east, should not be sold agreeably to the prayer of the petition of William E. Willis, Guardian of his minor children, and Milton K. Willis, Loretta Willis, Cyrus K